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ON PAGE **A-3**NEW YORK TIMES
4 August 1985

Turkey Seeking Changes in U.S. Aid

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Special to The New York Times

ANKARA, Turkey, Aug. 3 — Turkey is dissatisfied with the level of American military aid and is preparing a request to revise a military and economic cooperation agreement with the United States, according to senior officials and military officers directly involved.

Under the five-year agreement, the United States operates extensively from several military intelligence-gathering and communications bases, and it stations 6,000 to 7,000 troops in Turkey.

The agreement will expire in December, and the officials say Turkey intends to insist on fundamental changes.

The Turkish grievance is longstanding and twofold. Ankara says it believes that the Reagan Administration fails each year to request the amount needed for a costly modernization program for Turkey's armed forces and that Congress, under pressure from Greece, cuts the annual appropriation even further.

Request Being Prepared

For the next fiscal year, the Administration requested \$939 million in security assistance, of which \$150 million would be economic aid and \$789 million military aid. Congress has scaled the military portion down to \$714 million. In the Turkish view, which is shared in the Pentagon, the modernization program's objectives require \$1.2 billion a year over 10 years.

The Turkish General Staff is still preparing the request for a new agreement, which is to be presented soon, and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal declined to discuss in an interview the specific demands Turkey will make. He also would not discuss what Turkey might do if the United States failed to meet them.

[Asked to comment, a State Department official familiar with Turkish affairs said: "None of this is anything new. We've had all sorts of indications that they would like to revise the agreement, but nothing has been formalized yet.

["The Turks are clearly frustrated," the official said. "There is a degree of dissatisfaction about how the relationship is going. But they not only get a lot of aid, they get it on very favorable

terms. The idea that by renegotiating the base agreements, for example, they can get a better deal from Congress is a pipe dream. This is no perfect agreement from our perspective, either. If Turkey wants to open it up for changes, we might too."]

Prime Minister Ozal emphasized what he called the complex nature of the issue and Turkey's importance to the Atlantic alliance, not only because it guards frontiers with the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and the straits from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean but also because it shares borders with Iran, Iraq and Syria.

Mr. Ozal said Turkey was "not fairly treated" in comparison with the two top beneficiaries of American military aid, Israel and Egypt, the only countries that receive more than Turkey.

Congress has approved spending authority in each of the next two years of \$3 billion for Israel and \$2.1 billion for Egypt, in addition to onetime infusions of emergency economic aid of \$1.5 billion for Israel and \$500 million for Egypt.

"We are spending a lot for our armed forces," Mr. Ozal said. "This affects our economic development. We have the poorest per capita income in NATO." Turkey's per capita gross national product in 1983 was \$1,102.

Mr. Ozal said that on a visit to Wash-

ington this year, he stressed an easing of "American protectionism," rather than more military aid. He said protectionism limited the export of such Turkish products as textiles and steel goods. He also said Turkey received little help in reducing a trade deficit of \$800 million with the United States.

The Turkish request will not be an ultimatum, officials and officers said, and no thought apparently exists of not renewing the accord. But senior American officials agree with a Turkish contention that Turkey readily provides more facilities than it is committed to doing under its public and secret agreements with the United States.

Political and military analysts said Turkey had considerable room for applying pressure. American military planners consider the installations in this country vital in view of Turkey's long border with the Soviet Union and its critical position between Europe and the Middle East, as well as its position between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, where one-third of Soviet naval strength is based.

From intelligence-gathering posts in Turkey, the United States monitors Soviet nuclear and missile tests and other military operations, as well as space and strategic nuclear development. Ground-to-air missiles with nuclear warheads guard the approaches to the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Incirlik Air Base serves as the most forward base for American fighter-bombers in the eastern Mediterranean.

A coast guard station provides long-range navigational guidance for the Sixth Fleet, and large stores of naval supplies and fuel are based at Turkish ports. In the event of a North Atlantic Treaty Organization alert, a separate agreement of 1982 provides for American tactical planes to use several Turkish bases, including two in eastern Turkey that are to be improved and a third that is to be built. The new base, at Mus, would be only 600 miles from Teheran.

Turkish resentment is particularly strong at the Congressional insistence on maintaining a 7-to-10 ratio in allocation of military assistance between Greece and Turkey. "The role of Turkey in this area is much more important than Greece," Mr. Ozal said.